Supplemental Table S1

Summary of existing research using versions of the ACSS

| Authors, year            | N   | Version  | α           | Findings   |
|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------|--|
| Van Orden et al., 2008   | 228 adult outpatients;  | 5-item   | .67;        | PPES significantly predicted ACSS, controlling for age, gender, BDI, BSS; ACSS   |
|                          | 153 adult outpatients   |          | .68         | interacted with INQ-Perceived Burdensomeness to predict clinician-rated risk   |
| Bryan et al., 2010       | 522 service members   | 5-item   | .71         | Greater combat exposure predicts ACSS, beyond depression, PTSD, and previous suicidality   |
| Bryan et al., 2010       | 88 active-duty US Air<br>Force personnel;<br>309 undergraduates;<br>228 adult outpatients | 5-item   | NR          | Active duty personnel had higher level of acquired capability than civilians; ACSS interacted with burdensomeness to predict suicidal history  |
| Davidson et al., 2010a   | 129 undergraduates  | 5-item   | NR          | ACSS associated with having higher levels of hope  |
| Davidson et al., 2010b   | 115 African-American undergraduates   | 20-item  | .84         | Hope significantly predicted ACSS; Interaction of INQ-Thwarted Belongingness, INQ-Perceived Burdensomness and ACSS associated with suicidal ideation   |
| Smith et al., 2010       | 15 suicide ideators;<br>15 suicide attempters;<br>14 non-suicidal<br>controls             | 20-item  | .88         | Suicide attempters had greater ACSS scores than ideators; no significant difference between attempters and controls on ACSS; no significant difference in startle response to suicide-related imagery compared to neutral imagery                      |
| Anestis et al., 2011     | 200 undergraduates  | 20-item  | NR          | Males demonstrated higher levels of acquired capability than women; distress tolerance interacted with sex to predict ACSS, such that males with highest distress tolerance were at greatest risk  |
| Anestis et al., 2011     | 283 undergraduates  | 20-item  | .84         | ACSS associated with negative urgency but not distress tolerance; high distress tolerance associated with high physical pain tolerance   |
| Anestis & Joiner, 2011   | 492 adult outpatients   | 6-item   | .65         | 4-way interaction of negative urgency and three components of the theory predicting suicide attempts, controlling for depression and sex   |
| Anestis et al., 2011     | 358 adult outpatients   | 5-item   | .63         | Painful and provocative dysregulated behaviors fully accounted for the relationship between negative urgency and acquired capability.  |
| Bender et al., 2011      | 182 undergraduates;   | 20-item; | .83;        | Impulsivity indirectly related to acquired capability (measured using ACSS and pain  |
|                          | 516 adult outpatients   | 6-item   | .90         | tolerance) through PPES  |
| Bryan & Anestis, 2011    | 157 military personnel  | 5-item   | .66         | Re-experiencing symptoms of PTSD have direct association with ACSS   |
| Bryan & Cukrowicz, 2011  | 348 US Air Force<br>deployed personnel  | 5-item   | .66         | ACSS was associated with all forms of combat exposure; combat exposure involving aggression and high levels of exposure to death and injury demonstrate stronger associations with ACSS compared to combat experiences not involving exposure to death |
| Davidson & Wingate, 2011 | 129 undergraduates;<br>115 African-American<br>undergraduates                             | 5-item   | .66;<br>.67 | Males demonstrated significantly higher levels of ACSS   |
| Franklin et al., 2011    | 67 young adults   | 20-item  | NR          | ACSS associated with pain threshold and pain intensity at tolerance; NSSI associated   |

| Smith et al., 2013                                  | 399 male adult inmates                                    | 20-item  | NR          | Four-factor model provided best statistical fit to ACSS data in male prison inmates   |
|---|---|----------|-------------|---|
|   | duty military;<br>219 active-duty<br>military outpatients |          | .69         | symptom severity in both samples but failed to show either an effect on suicide risk  |
| Bryan et al., 2013                                  | 348 nonclinical active-                                   | 5-item   | .66;        | Greater combat exposure was directly associated with ACSS scores and PTSD   |
| , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,               | students  |          |             | pain tolerance among veterinary students  |
| Witte et al., 2013                                  | 130 veterinary  | 7-item   | .85         | sensation seeking accounted for relationship between gender and fearlessness about death  Experience with euthanasia is associated with fearlessness about death but not physical   |
| Witte et al., 2012                                  | 185 undergraduates;<br>378 undergraduates                 | 7-item   | .86;<br>.75 | Men demonstrated higher fearlessness about death and pain tolerance than women; stoicism accounted for the relationship between gender and pain insensitivity;  |
| Witter at al. 2012                                  | 512 undergraduates  | 8-item   | .73         | for relationship between over-exercise and suicidal behavior  |
|   | 467 undergraduates;                                       | 20-item; | .82;        | accounted for relationship between over-exercise and ACSS; ACSS scores accounted  |
| Smith et al., 2012                                  | 171 undergraduates;                                       | 20-item; | .85;        | BAI, UPPS-Urgency<br>Greater over-exercise predicted ACSS scores at follow-up; pain insensitivity   |
| Fink et al., 2012                                   | 342 female outpatients                                    | 5-item   | .67         | As expect, significant negative relationship existed between anxiety sensitivity-physical concerns was associated with acquired capability; anxiety physical concerns moderate the relationship between disordered eating and ACSS, controlling for BDI,        |
|   | TBI outpatients; 55 military outpatients                  |          | NR          | and the relationship between suicidality and ACSS strengthened as perceived burdensomeness increased in both samples  |
| Bryan et al., 2013                                  | 133 military, 4 civilian                                  | 5-item   | .72;        | exposure to painful and/or provocative experiences significantly predicted acquired capability, with strength of association increasing at higher levels of distress tolerance INQ-Perceived burdensomeness and ACSS were associated with increased suicidality |
| Rasmussen & Wingate, 2011<br>Anestis & Joiner, 2012 | 452 undergraduates<br>283 undergraduates                  | 20-item  | .84         | Distress tolerance was positively associated with ACSS; distress tolerance and  |
| ,   | C   | 20-item  | .83         | ACSS in the positive direction Suicidal ideation was not significantly associated with ACSS   |
| Gordon et al., 2011                                 | 210 undergraduates  | 20-item  | .81         | INQ Number of hours spent volunteering for Red River flood efforts significantly predicted  |
| Freedenthal et al., 2011                            | 785 undergraduates  | 5-item   | .72         | with higher ACSS scores and decreased pain perception; pain tolerance mediates relationship between painful and provocative events and ACSS scores Correlation (r=.13) between Perceived Burdensomeness subscale of 12 item version of                          |

Note. ACSS = Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale; PTSD = Post-traumatic Stress Disorder; PPES = Painful and Provcative Events Scale; BDI = Beck Depression Inventory; BAI = Beck Anxiety Inventory; INQ = Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire; BSS = Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation; DSI-SS = Suicidality Subscale of the Depressive Symptoms Index; UPPS-Urgency = Negative Urgency subscale of the Urgency, (lack of) Planning, (lack of) Premeditation, Sensation Seeking scale; NR = Not reported.

## **Supplemental References**

- Anestis, M. D., Bagge, C. L., Tull, M. T., & Joiner, T. E. (2011). Clarifying the role of emotion dysregulation in the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior in an undergraduate sample. *Journal of psychiatric research*, 45(5), 603-611.
- Anestis, M., Bender, T. W., Selby, E. A., Ribeiro, J. D., & Joiner, T. E. (2011). Sex and emotion in the acquired capability for suicide. *Archives of Suicide Research*, 15(2), 172-182.
- Anestis, M., Fink, E., Bender, T., Selby, E., Smith, A, Witte, T., & Joiner, T.(2012).

  Re-considering the association between negative urgency and suicidality. *Personality and Mental Health*.
- Anestis, M. D., & Joiner, T. E. (2011). Examining the role of emotion in suicidality: Negative urgency as an amplifier of the relationship between components of the interpersonal—psychological theory of suicidal behavior and lifetime number of suicide attempts.

  \*\*Journal of affective disorders, 129(1), 261-269.
- Anestis, M. D., & Joiner, T. E. (2012). Behaviorally-indexed distress tolerance and suicidality. *Journal of psychiatric research*.
- Bender, T., Gordon, K., Bresin, K., & Joiner, T. (2011). Impulsivity and suicidality: The mediating role of painful and provocative experiences. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 129, 301-307.
- Bryan, C., & Anestis, M. (2011). Reexperiencing symptoms and the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior among deployed service members evaluated for traumatic brain injury. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 67(9), 856-865.
- Bryan, C., Cukrowicz, K., West, C., & Murrow, C. (2010). Combat experience and the acquired capability for suicide. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 66(10), 1044-1056.

- Bryan, C. J., Hernandez, A. M., Allison, S., & Clemans, T. (2013). Combat exposure and suicide risk in two samples of military personnel. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 69(1), 64-77.
- Bryan, C. J., Morrow, C. E., Anestis, M. D., & Joiner, T. E. (2010). A preliminary test of the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior in a military sample. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 48(3), 347-350.
- Bryan, C. J., & Cukrowicz, K. C. (2011). Associations between types of combat violence and the acquired capability for suicide. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 41(2), 126-136.
- Davidson, C. L., Wingate, L. R., Rasmussen, K. A., & Slish, M. L. (2009). Hope as a predictor of interpersonal suicide risk. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, *39*(5), 499-507.
- Davidson, C. L., Wingate, L. R., Slish, M. L., & Rasmus, K. A. (2010). The great Black hope:

  Hope and its relation to suicide risk among African Americans. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 40(2), 170-180.
- Davidson, C. L., & Wingate, L. R. (2011). Racial disparities in risk and protective factors for suicide. *Journal of Black Psychology*, *37*(4), 499-516.
- Fink, E., Bodell, L., Smith, A., & Joiner, T. (2012). The Joint Influence of Disordered Eating and Anxiety Sensitivity on the Acquired Capability for Suicide. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 1-7.
- Franklin, J. C., Hessel, E. T., & Prinstein, M.J. (2011). Clarifying the role of pain tolerance in suicidal capability. *Psychiatry Research*, 189(3), 362-367.
- Freedenthal, S., Lamis, D. A., Osman, A., Kahlo, D., & Gutierrez, P. M. (2011). Evaluation of the psychometric properties of the Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire-12 in samples of men and women. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 67(6), 609-623.

- Gordon, K. H., Bresin, K., Dombeck, J., Routledge, C., & Wonderlich, J. A. (2011). The impact of the 2009 Red River Flood on interpersonal risk factors for suicide. *Crisis: The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention*, 32(1), 52.
- Rasmussen, K. A., & Wingate, L. R. (2011). The Role of Optimism in the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior. *SLTB*, *41*(2), 137-148.
- Smith, A. R., Fink, E. L., Anestis, M. D., Ribeiro, J. D., Gordon, K. H., Davis, H., ... & Joiner, T.
  E. (2012). Exercise caution: Over-exercise is associated with suicidality among individuals with disordered eating. *Psychiatry research*.
- Smith, P., Cukrowicz, K., Poindexter, E., Hobson, V., & Cohen, L. (2010). The acquired capability for suicide: a comparison of suicide attempters, suicide ideators, and non-suicidal controls. *Depression and Anxiety*, 27, 871-877.
- Smith, P. N., Wolford-Clevenger, C., Mandracchia, J. T., & Jahn, D. R. (2013). An exploratory factor analysis of the Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale in male prison inmates. *Psychological services*, 10(1), 97.
- Van Orden, K., Witte, T., Gordon, K., Bender, T., & Joiner, T., Jr. (2008). Suicidal desire and the capability for suicide: Tests of the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior among adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 76, 72-83.
- Van Orden, K., Witte, T., Cukrowicz, K., Braithwaite, S., Selby, E., & Joiner, T. (2010). The Interpersonal Theory of Suicide. *Psychological Review*, 117(2), 575-600.
- Witte, T. K., Correia, C. J., & Angarano, D. (2013). Experience with Euthanasia is Associated with Fearlessness about Death in Veterinary Students. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 43, 125-138.

Witte, T., Gordon, K., Smith, P., & Van Orden, K. (2012). Stoicism and sensation seeking: Male vulnerabilities for the acquired capability for suicide. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 46, 384-392.

## Supplemental Table S2

Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale Items

## Items

- 1. Things that scare most people do not scare me.
- 2. The sight of my own blood does not bother me.
- 3. I avoid certain situations (e.g., certain sports) because of the possibility of injury. (R)
- 4. I can tolerate a lot more pain than most people.
- 5. People describe me as fearless.
- 6. The sight of blood bothers me a great deal. (R)
- 7. The fact that I am going to die does not affect me.
- 8. The pain involved in dying frightens me. (R)
- 9. Killing animals in a science course would not bother me.
- 10. I am very much afraid to die. (R)
- 11. It does not make me nervous when people talk about death.
- 12. The sight of a dead body is horrifying to me. (R)
- 13. The prospect of my own death arouses anxiety in me. (R)
- 14. I am not disturbed by death being the end of life as I know it.
- 15. I like watching the aggressive contact in sports games.
- 16. The best parts of hockey games are the fights.
- 17. When I see a fight, I stop to watch.
- 18. I prefer to shut my eyes during the violent parts of movies. (R)
- 19. I am not at all afraid to die.
- 20. I could kill myself if I wanted to. (Even if you have never wanted to kill yourself, please answer the question.)

*Note.* Items in bold and italicized comprise the Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale – Fearlessness About Death (ACSS-FAD); (R) denotes a reverse-scored item.

Supplemental Table S3

Summary of Information Regarding Convenience Samples

|        |                                |  |                     | _            |     |   |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|-----|---|
| Sample | Primary Source                 | Original Research Aims   | N                   | M (SD)       | α   | Current Study Aims Addressed  |
| 1      | Teale, 2010                    | Effects of social exclusion on self-<br>injurious behavior       | 227 young adults    | 15.11 (6.54) | .82 | Aim 1: Measurement model development  |
| 2      | Bender et al., 2011            | Relationship between impulsivity & suicidal behavior             | 257 young adults    | 14.98 (6.11) | .77 | Aim 1: Measurement model development<br>Aim 3: Convergent/Discriminant validity |
| 3      | Van Orden, 2009                | Measure development of the Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire     | 723 young adults    | 14.18 (6.29) | .83 | Aim 1: Measurement model development<br>Aim 2: Measurement invariance           |
| 4      | Witte, Ribeiro, & Joiner, 2010 | Relationship between personality, pain perception, & suicidality | 193 young adults    | 13.24 (6.31) | .85 | Aim 3: Convergent/Discriminant validity   |
| 5      | Ribeiro & Joiner, 2013         | Factors of acute suicide risk                                    | 67 adult inpatients | 15.67(7.56)  | .81 | Aim 3: Convergent/Discriminant validity   |

## References

- Bender, T., Gordon, K., Bresin, K., & Joiner, T. (2011). Impulsivity and suicidality: The mediating role of painful and provocative experiences. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 129, 301-307.
- Ribeiro & Joiner. (2013). Examining overarousal states in acute suicide risk in a sample of psychiatric inpatients. Unpublished manuscript, Department of Psychology, Florida State University, FL.
- Teale, N. E. (2010). Self-Verification and Self-Aggression: The Negative Consequences of Receiving Positive Feedback. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Florida State University, FL.
- Van Orden, K. A. (2009). Construct validity of the Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Florida State University, FL.

Witte, T., Ribeiro, J., & Joiner, T. (2010). *Personality, pain perception and suicidal behavior*. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Psychology, Florida State University, FL.

Supplemental Table S4

Descriptive Statistics and Inter-Item Correlations, Samples 1-5

| Item    | Content         | 1     | 2     | 3        | 4           | 5        | 6     | 7     | M     | SD   | Skew | Kurtosis |
|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|----------|
| 110111  | Content         | 1     |       |          | Sample 1(1  |          | U     | /     | 1V1   | טט   | SKEW | Kurtosis |
| ACSS 7  | Death as fact   | 1.00  |       | <u> </u> | bampic 1(1  | 1 221)   |       |       | 1.95  | 1.25 | .05  | 92       |
| ACSS 8  | Pain in dying   | .19** | 1.00  |          |             |          |       |       | 2.14  | 1.37 | 09   | -1.21    |
| ACSS 10 | Afraid to die   | .53** | .49** | 1.00     |             |          |       |       | 2.45  | 1.32 | 49   | 85       |
| ACSS 11 | Death talk      | .36** | .12*  | .26**    | 1.00        |          |       |       | 2.33  | 1.37 | 26   | -1.18    |
| ACSS 13 | Death anxiety   | .39** | .49** | .65**    | .20**       | 1.00     |       |       | 2.47  | 1.27 | 36   | -1.01    |
| ACSS 14 | End of life     | .47** | .19** | .35**    | .38**       | .28**    | 1.00  |       | 2.06  | 1.37 | 15   | -1.17    |
| ACSS 19 | Lack death fear | .58** | .37** | .62**    | .45**       | .46**    | .44** | 1.00  | 1.70  | 1.29 | .31  | 97       |
|         |                 |       |       |          |             |          |       | Total | 15.11 | 6.54 | 09   | 61       |
|         |                 |       |       | <u>S</u> | sample 2 (1 | n=257)   |       |       |       |      |      |          |
| ACSS 7  | Death as fact   | 1.00  |       |          |             |          |       |       | 1.16  | 1.15 | .46  | -1.25    |
| ACSS 8  | Pain in dying   | .14** | 1.00  |          |             |          |       |       | 1.30  | 1.13 | .26  | -1.32    |
| ACSS 10 | Afraid to die   | .44** | .45** | 1.00     |             |          |       |       | 1.59  | 1.11 | 06   | -1.35    |
| ACSS 11 | Death talk      | .33** | .26** | .25**    | 1.00        |          |       |       | 2.31  | 1.40 | 30   | -1.17    |
| ACSS 13 | Death anxiety   | .33** | .43** | .60**    | .34**       | 1.00     |       |       | 1.47  | 1.05 | .01  | -1.21    |
| ACSS 14 | End of life     | .24** | .13** | .32**    | .32**       | .25**    | 1.00  |       | 1.09  | 1.09 | .49  | -1.11    |
| ACSS 19 | Lack death fear | .51** | .33** | .58**    | .27**       | .52**    | .32** | 1.00  | 1.00  | 1.05 | .65  | 85       |
|         |                 |       |       |          |             |          |       | Total | 14.98 | 6.11 | 25   | 17       |
|         |                 |       |       | <u>S</u> | Sample 3 (1 | n=723)   |       |       |       |      |      |          |
| ACSS 7  | Death as fact   | 1.00  |       |          |             |          |       |       | 1.88  | 1.31 | .08  | -1.05    |
| ACSS 8  | Pain in dying   | .34** | 1.00  |          |             |          |       |       | 2.35  | 1.25 | .03  | -1.09    |
| ACSS 10 | Afraid to die   | .39** | .32** | 1.00     |             |          |       |       | 1.84  | 1.31 | 28   | 96       |
| ACSS 11 | Death talk      | .61** | .39** | .44**    | 1.00        |          |       |       | 1.57  | 1.26 | 30   | 88       |
| ACSS 13 | Death anxiety   | .29** | .30** | .20**    | .39**       | 1.00     |       |       | 1.97  | 1.31 | 24   | 99       |
| ACSS 14 | End of life     | .54** | .38** | .37**    | 62**        | .52**    | 1.00  |       | 2.25  | 1.29 | .09  | -1.10    |
| ACSS 19 | Lack death fear | .43** | .29** | .27**    | .47**       | .42**    | .54** | 1.00  | 2.33  | 1.27 | .34  | 89       |
|         |                 |       |       |          |             |          |       | Total | 14.18 | 6.29 | 14   | 47       |
|         |                 |       |       | S        | Sample 4 (1 | n=193)   |       |       |       |      |      |          |
| ACSS 7  | Death as fact   | 1.00  |       |          | <u> </u>    | <u>.</u> |       |       | 1.72  | 1.21 | .34  | 72       |
| ACSS 8  | Pain in dying   | .41** | 1.00  |          |             |          |       |       | 1.93  | 1.23 | .18  | 91       |
| ACSS 10 | Afraid to die   | .54** | .56** | 1.00     |             |          |       |       | 2.10  | 1.26 | 16   | 97       |
| ACSS 11 | Death talk      | .46** | .35** | .47**    | 1.00        |          |       |       | 2.16  | 1.22 | 05   | -1.04    |
| ACSS 13 | Death anxiety   | .38** | .44** | .60**    | .43**       | 1.00     |       |       | 2.19  | 1.23 | 19   | 89       |
|         | :               |       |       |          |             |          |       |       |       |      |      |          |

| ACSS 14 | End of life     | .33** | .25** | .37**    | .32**    | .25**  | 1.00  |       | 1.72  | 1.30 | .30 | 98    |
|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| ACSS 19 | Lack death fear | .61** | .52** | .68**    | .48**    | .48**  | .45** | 1.00  | 1.46  | 1.23 | .42 | 86    |
|         |                 |       |       |          |          |        |       | Total | 13.24 | 6.31 | .06 | 51    |
|         |                 |       |       | <u>.</u> | Sample 5 | (n=67) |       |       |       |      |     |       |
| ACSS 7  | Death as fact   | 1.00  |       |          |          |        |       |       | 2.18  | 1.70 | 21  | -1.68 |
| ACSS 8  | Pain in dying   | .11   | 1.00  |          |          |        |       |       | 2.08  | 1.62 | 04  | -1.63 |
| ACSS 10 | Afraid to die   | .32** | .64** | 1.00     |          |        |       |       | 2.55  | 1.55 | 52  | -1.21 |
| ACSS 11 | Death talk      | .61** | .03   | .29**    | 1.00     |        |       |       | 2.12  | 1.60 | 07  | -1.57 |
| ACSS 13 | Death anxiety   | .24*  | .56** | .53**    | .16      | 1.00   |       |       | 2.55  | 1.48 | 53  | -1.17 |
| ACSS 14 | End of life     | .58** | .13   | .27      | .43**    | .11    | 1.00  |       | 2.30  | 1.55 | 22  | -1.49 |
| ACSS 19 | Lack death fear | .67** | .27*  | .42**    | .53**    | .32**  | .56** | 1.00  | 2.13  | 1.66 | 14  | -1.63 |
|         |                 |       |       |          |          |        |       | Total | 15.67 | 7.56 | .17 | 98    |

*Note.* \* p<.05; \*\*p<.01.

Supplemental Table S5

Factor Loadings, Standardized Residuals, and Communalities for Single Group CFAs (Sample 3)

|                 |                 | Standar  | dized I | Loadings  | Standar  | h <sup>2</sup> |           |     |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----|
| Item            | Content         | Estimate | S.E.    | Est./S.E. | Estimate | S.E.           | Est./S.E. |     |
| Females (n=401) |                 |          |         |           |          |                |           |     |
| ACSS 7          | Death as fact   | .74      | .03     | 23.26     | .45      | .05            | 9.42      | .55 |
| ACSS 8          | Pain in dying   | .55      | .05     | 10.93     | .70      | .06            | 12.50     | .30 |
| ACSS 10         | Afraid to die   | .76      | .03     | 27.72     | .42      | .05            | 8.49      | .58 |
| ACSS 11         | Death talk      | .50      | .05     | 9.88      | .75      | .05            | 14.77     | .25 |
| ACSS 13         | Death anxiety   | .67      | .04     | 17.15     | .55      | .05            | 10.64     | .45 |
| ACSS 14         | End of life     | .52      | .05     | 10.09     | .73      | .05            | 13.77     | .27 |
| ACSS 19         | Lack death fear | .83      | .02     | 40.13     | .31      | .03            | 9.20      | .69 |
| Males (n=32     | (2)             |          |         |           |          |                |           |     |
| ACSS 7          | Death as fact   | .62      | .05     | 13.03     | .62      | .06            | 10.31     | .39 |
| ACSS 8          | Pain in dying   | .52      | .06     | 8.91      | .73      | .06            | 12.23     | .27 |
| ACSS 10         | Afraid to die   | .84      | .03     | 28.62     | .29      | .05            | 5.96      | .71 |
| ACSS 11         | Death talk      | .46      | .06     | 7.76      | .79      | .06            | 14.39     | .21 |
| ACSS 13         | Death anxiety   | .55      | .06     | 9.33      | .70      | .06            | 10.85     | .30 |
| ACSS 14         | End of life     | .45      | .06     | 7.62      | .80      | .05            | 15.25     | .20 |
| ACSS 19         | Lack death fear | .73      | .04     | 20.12     | .47      | .05            | 8.80      | .53 |

*Note.* All parameters are statistically significant with a cutoff of Est/S.E. = 1.96.